[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 23rd June, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Occupation of Merv by Russia.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 21st June, referring to the annexation of Merv by Russia, is of opinion that the British Government should adopt measures for the protection of this country against a Russian invasion without counting on the aid of the Amir, who appears to be a friend of the Russians at heart. It is highly desirable that Kandahar and Herát, or at least the former place, should be speedily occupied and fortified. This measure would also show what are the real feelings of Abd-al-Rahman Khán towards us. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government has decided to extend the railroad to Quetta, but the contingent of troops located there should be also strengthened. The railroad to Peshawar has been already completed. If Peshawar and Quetta are strongly fortified, and Kandahar and Herát are turned into outposts, we need not much care for the friendship of the Afghans, nor need we at all be afraid of the Russians. In that case, if the Russian Government have the foolhardiness to send an expedition to this country, the British army will be easily able to annihilate

the expedition. At the end the editor asks the British Government to redress the grievances of natives in order to make the British rule still more popular with them.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, adverting to the slow but steady advance of Russia in Central Asia, asks the British Government to be on the alert and to prepare itself for an encounter. No more time should be lost in irresolution and vacillation. Delays are dangerous.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, adverting to the impending general Parliamentary elections, urges that natives should agitate for the admission of a native to Parliament. Our efforts in this direction have more than once failed, but our failures ought not to dishearten us; we should continue our efforts with renewed vigour until they are crowned with success. True there are already noble-minded members who have the best interests of this country at heart and are always ready to lend their voice to its dumb millions, but their imperfect knowledge of the people and the country is a serious obstacle in their way. Perhaps if Mr. Lal Mohan Ghos receives sufficient help from his countrymen, he might secure admission. As Mr. Roper Lethbridge, the inveterate enemy of natives, is a candidate and has every chance of success, the elevation of a native is highly desirable in the interests of this country.

Admission of a native to Parliament.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, complains that section 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that, when the evidence of a witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it should be read over to him, but that this is generally not done by Magistrates. The subordinate Civil Courts, too, do not generally carry out the provisions of section 182 of the Civil Procedure Code. How-

Section 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 182 of the Civil Procedure Code.

ever, in these courts the statement of each witness is signed by the pleaders of both the parties to a suit. This system is good and removes many suspicions. The *Nasím* urges that the subordinate criminal and civil courts should be required strictly to observe the provisions of the sections in question. The officer presiding at a court should certify at the end of the statement of each witness that the statement was read over to the latter. Moreover, the system in vogue in the civil courts as to the statements of the witnesses being signed by the pleaders of the two parties should be introduced into the criminal courts.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Accommodation for public offices.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th June, is surprised that public offices in many large towns, such as Lahore, &c., are held in hired buildings. The *Áftáb* thinks that this system is not economical nor does it become the dignity of Government. Another necessary evil result of the system is that the different Government offices in the same town are situated at a distance from each other. Suitable blocks of public buildings should be provided for Government offices at every place. The editor also condemns the construction of public buildings through contractors. No doubt the buildings constructed in this way cost less than they otherwise would, but the work is very badly done and repairs are necessary every year. It would be more economical in the long run if Government had all public buildings constructed through its own officers, like the former native kings.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Civil Service question.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for May, refers to the public meeting, held at Lucknow under the auspices of the Rafáh-i-Ám Association, on the occasion of Bábú Surendra Náth's late visit to that place, to consider the Civil Service question. The Association has forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, praying that the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination may be raised

to 21 years, and that the Examination may be also held in this country. The editor hopes Lord Ripon will exercise his influence in support of the movement, and thinks the evil has only to be brought to the notice of Parliament to be remedied. The editor is glad to state that it is believed that Lord Ripon's term of office will be extended for one year. (The *Bháratendu*, Brindában, for June, also finds fault with Government for fixing the standard of age at 19 years in order to exclude natives from the Civil Service, and urges the raising of the standard.)

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 16th June, states that the poverty of this country, which was formerly so rich, is due to the ruin of the native industries brought about by European competition. An idea of the way in which this country is being drained of its wealth may be formed from the fact that last year 15 millions worth cloth was imported. The only remedy for the evil is that the natives should endeavour to supply their wants themselves. They should not entirely depend on Government, but should put their own shoulders to the wheel.

Poverty of India.

Circulation, 105 copies.

The *Tahzíb* (Moradabad), of the 19th June, referring to the appointment of Qázis under the Qázis' Act, makes the following proposals for the consideration of Government and the Muhammadan community:—First, as the conditions for the celebration of marriages among the Sunnis and the Shias are different, separate Qázis should be appointed for the two sects at each town. The same man cannot celebrate marriages among both the classes. Each class should be required to nominate its Qázi. Secondly, the poor classes of people should be exempted from the payment of any fees to the Qázi. Thirdly, none but a good Arabic scholar should be appointed a Qázi. The men who have been already appointed to the office are generally incompetent persons.

Qázis' Act.

The *Brâhman* (Cawnpore), for June, regrets to state that natives generally receive very bad treatment at the hands of the Europeans. One Webb, a tea-planter in Assam, lately outraged a native woman, who died of the effects of the injuries caused by the outrage, but he escaped with a nominal punishment. On the 10th May, at the Ajmere Railway Station, Mr. A. H. Brawar, Assistant Station Master, endeavoured to place two more passengers into a compartment which was already occupied by nine men. One Parsotam Dás, a clerk in the Examiner's office, who was seated in that compartment, protested against this, saying that there were already in it passengers one too many, the fixed number being eight. On this Mr. Brawar abused him, and seizing him by the hair, kicked him and committed him to the police! The editor thinks that the natives will continue to be ill-treated in this way until union grows up among them.

Assaults committed by Europeans on natives.

The *Vritta-Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 16th June, adverting to the proposed establishment of agricultural banks, remarks that the mere establishment of these banks will not much improve matters. If the Government is really anxious to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes it should receive the land revenue in kind, at least for the next twenty or thirty years.

Agricultural banks.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 16th June, regrets to state that formerly Europeans were held in great respect by natives, but that they have lately brought themselves into disrepute by their misconduct. To say nothing of their cowardly assaults on natives, they have begun to commit thefts and robberies. Lately a European was whipped and sentenced to a small term of imprisonment for stealing some curtains from the house of the Political Agent at Ajmere. Another robbed an old native of his property on his way from the railway station to the city, and was sentenced to three

Circulation, 150 copies.

Europeans convicted of thefts and robberies at Ajmere.

months' imprisonment. Another misappropriated Rs. 200 belonging to a merchant and is awaiting his trial before Pandit Bhág Rám. Mr. Barry, secretary to the municipal committee, has misappropriated three thousand rupees, and the matter is now under investigation.

Circulation, 175 copies.

An illegal combination formed by some Hindus at Mandáwar, Bijnor.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 15th June, writing from Mandáwar, complains that some rascally Hindú youths at that place have formed an illegal combination, like that which was discovered some time ago at Nehtor, for the purpose of oppressing the people. The writer is at a loss to understand why the police do not interfere with the proceedings of those rascals. One Munshi Darab Singh, a native of Mandáwar, on the occasion of a marriage in his family, had to send for a small police force from Bijnor in order that the gang in question might not disturb the celebration of the marriage in any way.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Assault on Mr. Amír Ali.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, referring to the fine of Rs. 10 inflicted by Mr. Henderson, the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, on the man who had committed an assault on Mr. Amír Ali, condemns the punishment as quite inadequate, considering that Mr. Amír Ali is a Barrister-at-law, an ex-Presidency Magistrate, a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and a leader of the native community. Had Mr. Amír Ali been an European or a half-caste, his assailant would have been hanged or sentenced to transportation for life. Natives have their dark complexion and religion to thank for the disrespect in which they are held by Europeans. This country has now really become too hot for them.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Titles bestowed on the candidates who pass the examinations of the Panjáb University in the native system of medicine.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th June, referring to the titles, such as the *Hakím-i-Házíq*, the *Zubdatu-l-Hukmá*, &c., bestowed by the Panjáb University on the candidates who pass its examinations

in the native system of medicine, remarks that the candidates in question read only the most elementary medical books and are by no means deserving of such high-sounding titles. Formerly the term *Hukmá* was applied only to eminent philosophers. The editor is of opinion that if the University thinks it necessary to bestow any titles on the class of candidates in question, these titles should be *Tabíb-i-Háziq*, *Zubdtu-l-Atibbá*, &c.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Municipal elections, Kasúr, Lahore.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st June, writing from Kasúr, Lahore, states that the local self-government, which has lately been introduced into this country, is the highest boon which could be bestowed by a Government on its subjects. But it is to be regretted that our countrymen do not fully appreciate the concession and do not endeavour to carry out the wishes of Government. As regards the late elections held for the municipal committees and the district committees in Kasúr, the writer complains that attempts were made to secure the prevalence of the Hindú element in every committee. Where an equal number of Hindús and Musalmáns was returned, more Hindús have been recommended for nominated memberships than Musalmáns in order to attain the same object! But it will be recollected that the Government reserved the nomination of a proportion of the members in its hands simply in order that it might be able to equalize the two elements of a committee thereby, where necessary. There were 27 candidates for memberships of the municipal committee at Kasúr, of whom 10 brought unjust pressure to bear upon the other 17 to withdraw their applications. Of these 17 men 10 yielded, but the rest held out. On the day fixed for the elections the 10 candidates, who had endeavoured to induce all other candidates to withdraw their applications, and also the other 10 candidates who had agreed to accede to their wishes, tendered a brief petition to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, withdrawing their applications for memberships. It is unnecessary to

quote here *in extenso* the conversation that took place between them and the Extra Assistant Commissioner on the occasion. Suffice it to say that the only reason given by the candidates for the withdrawal of their applications was that the other 7 candidates did not listen to them! It will not be out of place to state here that the 7 men, to whom objection was thus taken by the other candidates, are able and popular persons. The Extra Assistant Commissioner sent for some of the 7 men in question to his house, and induced them to withdraw their applications. Moreover, voters were given to understand that they should vote only for the 10 men who desired the exclusion of all the other candidates. In fact only those votes which were in favour of these 10 men were received, while those persons who voted for other candidates were told that their votes would not be received till evening. Some of these men are very incompetent persons, and some have been convicted of criminal offences and have been punished. As regards the men who have been recommended for nominated memberships, some have no honourable means of earning a livelihood, and others are drunkards and lead disreputable lives. In commenting upon the above article the editor condemns the elections as very unsatisfactory, and asks the Panjab Government to quash them. The editor thinks that the prevalence of the Hindu element in every municipal and district committee in Kasúr is due to the fact that the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division is a prejudiced Hindu.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st June, on the authority of its Gujrat correspondent, complains that the Munsif at Gujrat is very irregular in his attendance. The suitors are required to attend the court at 6 A. M., but he sometimes puts in his appearance in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. Moreover, he frequently alters the dates fixed for the hearing of suits.

Munsif at Gujrat.

Munshi Muhammad Mihdi Khán and the *Lahore Tribune*.

The same paper endeavours to show that the unfavourable comments made by the *Lahore Tribune* on the promotion of Munshi Muhammad Mihdi Khán to the office of Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Delhi are unjustifiable. The *Tribune* has observed that he has done no important service which could entitle him to such a high distinction and that he does not know English! But he has served in many Departments—Judicial, Revenue, Settlement, Educational, Political, &c.—and has always performed his duties well, winning the thanks of the District Officers, the Local Government, and the Supreme Government. His judicial work has been always highly spoken of by Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners, and the Chief Court. His enquiries in the case of the ex-Tahsildar of Tánk are specially held to reflect great credit on his ability. The charge as to his being unacquainted with English is most frivolous. There are many distinguished native officers in the Pànjáb, such as Ráe Gopal Dás, Pandit Pyáre Lál, Ráe Rán Sahái, &c., who do not know a word of English.

Forest Department, Hazára.

The same paper gives further details of the alleged misappropriation by the Forest officers of Hazára of about twenty-three thousand rupees in 1881 in connection with the supply of grass and fire-wood to the Commissariat.

Christian missionaries.

Circulation, 270 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 16th June, complains that the conduct of Christian missionaries in this country has become simply intolerable. They abuse the Hindú and Muhammadan religions to their hearts' content, but when any Hindú or Musulmán endeavours to answer them, they call in the aid of the police to silence him. Mr. Foreman of Lahore and his pupils are frequently to be seen doing these things in the streets and thoroughfares of that city. If the Government does not really sympathize with these unjustifiable proceedings

of the missionaries, it should warn them for the future and also order the police to show no partiality to them.

Christian missionaries, the Maharajá of Kashmír, and the Mahárája Holkar.

The same paper states that it would seem that some Christian missionaries desired to build a house in Ladákh, which is under the rule of the Mahárája of Kashmír. The Mahárájá at first did not accede to their wishes, but he has been obliged to yield. His Highness will build a house for them, but of course charge them rent for it. It is to be regretted that an orthodox Hindú prince like His Highness has not been able to save his subjects from coming in contact with the missionaries, who are a very mischievous people. The Mahárája Holkar, too, has found it impossible to hold out. He has allowed the missionaries to secure a house at his capital and to preach their religion inside the house. Heaven protect the Hindú religion!

Circulation, 135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 20th June, states

Dakaiti committed at Kuchaura, Aligarh.

that the same gang of robbers that had lately committed a dakaiti at Kasganj turned up at Kuchaura in Aligarh. The men entered the village in disguise at night, plundered the house of a rich native banker, and succeeded in carrying away a large booty. They were in the village for several hours, but no one dared to interfere with them.

Ganges pilgrims robbed by dakaits.

The same paper states that it is believed that the Ganges pilgrims on the occasion of the late bathing fair were greatly harassed in the way by robbers. Persons wearing jewellery were seized and carried away from the midst of the crowd by thieves to a distance from the road and there relieved of all their jewellery. Hundreds of other pilgrims silently saw everything, but none of them had the courage to interfere.

Prevalence of theft and robbery.

The same paper states that theft is always prevalent during the hot weather, but that this year dakaities, too, have been pretty

frequent. It would seem that thieves have found out that dakaiti is safer and more paying than theft. Hence they have supplied themselves with arms, and, forming themselves into comparatively large gangs, have begun to indulge in robbery and plunder. Such offences were punished with great severity by the native rulers, but the leniency with which they are dealt with at present accounts for their increase. The police are quite powerless to protect the lives and property of the people against the robbers. Some respectable persons in every town and village should be allowed to carry arms in order that dakaits may think twice before entering a town or a village. Wild tribes, such as Háburas, &c., subsist only by robbery and plunder. Government should give them land for their residence and compel them to earn a livelihood by honest means.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 16th June, states that the new tahsildar of Koranta, Gházipur, has already made himself very unpopular. As regards the collection of the land revenue, he has made it a rule to send for the lambardár of a village and to order him to be placed into custody until he pays the full revenue instalment. He does not apply to the co-sharers. This system has never been in vogue in Gházipur. Many persons went to the tahsildar's office to pay their instalments, but when they saw their brethren treated with such severity there, they returned to their homes without paying the instalments. It is believed that the tahsildar has lately relaxed his severity at the advice of his experienced peshkar.

Tahsildar of Koranta, Gházipur.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindában), for June, states that the Government of India would do well to establish a separate Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces, as it has already done in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

Supreme Legislature and the North-Western Provinces.

But in the meantime able and competent men like Babú Harish Chandra, Rájá Lachman Singh, Lálá Shrinibás Dás, &c., should be admitted to the Supreme Legislature as representatives of these provinces. The admission of persons like Rája Shiv Prasád is worse than useless.

Ambiguity of the Urdú character.

The same paper states that a trader named Babbuji was once assessed to the license-tax. His name was misread as Lalluji, and a person of that name was, therefore, required to pay the tax. The poor man paid the tax, but, as he carried on no kind of trade, he filed an objection in the Collector's office. The Collector's suspicions were aroused, and on referring to his English list of the tax-payers, he discovered the mistake. It is surprising that although the Government is fully alive to the imperfections of the Urdú character, it does not take the question of court language into consideration.

Circulation 250 copies.

Police.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for June, complains that the police in their present state are a curse, and not a blessing, to the country. They oppress respectable persons and secretly aid wicked and dishonest men.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Camel carts, Lucknow.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow,) of the 12th June, complains that the owners of the camel carts at Lucknow, which carry passengers from that place to Sitapur, Rae Bareli, &c., do not observe the rules which have been laid down by Government for the regulation of traffic by these carts. The men attached to a cart do not place more than the fixed number of passengers into it at the head-quarters of a district, but they receive new passengers on the way without any limit. Moreover, the men exact more than the fixed rates of fare from the passengers. The fare from Lucknow to Sitapur is 5 or 6 annas, but even those who go shorter distances have to pay the same fare.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st May (received on the 18th June), urges the construction of a Ganges canal passing through the several districts in the Rohilkhand Division for irrigation purposes.

Circulation, 195 copies.

Need for a canal in Rohilkhand.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Vasi-i-Hind* (Siálkot), of the 15th June, advises the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway authorities to publish Hindí, Urdú, and Gurmukhí translations of the Guide to the Railway Time Table, which they publish in English at the end of every quarter, and supply to the public at 2 annas per copy, for the use of the people who are not acquainted with English.

Publication of vernacular translations of the Guide to the Railway Time Table.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st June, complains that no lights are placed near the booking-offices at the Vazirábád and Siálkot railway stations at night. Hence passengers have to grope their way in the dark to their great inconvenience, and thieves have a good opportunity.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Vazirabád and Siálkot railway stations not lighted properly.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ..	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	June 21st ...	June 22nd ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ..	Lahore ..	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Díwán Búțá Singh,	„ 16th, 18th & 20th.	„ 19th, 21st, & 23rd respectively.	500 „
3	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	145 „
4	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	80 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ..	Mukund Rám ...	„ 18th & 21st	„ 20th & 23rd respectively.	1,880 „
6	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 17th ..	„ 21st ...	...
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ..	„ 17th & 21st	„ 19th & 23rd, respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
8	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sádá Nand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	102 copies.
9	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	„ 15th ...	„ 22nd ...	100 „
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chaudan Lál ...	„ 14th ...	„ 20th ..	150 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 17th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Asadru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 12th ...	„ 21st ...	250 copies.
13	*Arya Vansh Prakásh*	Fyzábád ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For June ...	„ 17th ..	300 „
14	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	June 29th. ...	„ 22nd ...	...

15	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindában,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Rádhá Charan Goswámí.	For June ...	,,	20th ...	250	,,	
16	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	June 16th ...	,,	17th ...		...	
17	*Bráhman* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Pratáp Náráyan ...	For June ...	,,	18th ...		...	
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	June 14th ...	,,	,, ...	300	,,	
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 16th ...	,,	,, ...	453	,,	
20	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	,, 20th ...	,,	22nd ...	349	,,	
21	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	,,	21st ...	331	,,	
22	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 14th ...	,,	17th ...	740	,,	
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	,, 15th ...	,,	20th ...		...	
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	May 28th, 4th, 11th & 18th June.	,,	17th & 20th		...	
25	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	June 19th ...	,,	20th ...	613	,,	
26	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 15th, 18th & 20th.	,,	17th, 19th & 21st respectively.	600	,,	
27	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For June ...	,,	18th ...	250	,,	
28	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	June 20th ...	,,	23rd ...	280	,,	
29	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 14th & 18th	,,	17th & 21st respectively.	150	,,	
30	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,,	19th ...		...	
31	*Káyasthaj Prakásh,*	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Sita Rám ...	For June ...	,,	22nd ...	250	,,	
32	*Karatmala* ...	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	June 16th ...	,,	18th ...	250	,,	
33	*Kashí Patrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	,, 20th ...	,,	21st ...	600	copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)	
34	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,, 16th ...	,,	17th ...	350	copies.	
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, ,, ...	,,	19th ...	190	,,	
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ...	160	,,	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
37	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	June 14th, 17th, 19th, & 21st,	June 17th, 20th, 22nd & 23rd respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
38	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 23rd ...	84 copies.
39	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„ 4th ...	„ 17th ...	130 „
40	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	...
41	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	90 „
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	„ 17th ...	„ 18th ...	200 „
43	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 14th ...	„ 17th ...	30 „
44	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 8th & 16th,	„ 23rd ...	200 „
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	175 „
46	*Mírátu-l-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Náráyan ...	For May ...	„ 17th ...	300 „
47	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	June 16th ...	„ 18th ...	270 „
48	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	160 „
49	*Municipal Guide* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	75 „
50	*Muraqqa-i-Tahsíb* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bihárí Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 21st ...	125 „
51	*Náqur-i-Azam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 9th ...	„ 19th ...	...
52	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rábu-llah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	168 „
53	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	May 31st, & 8th June.	„ 18th & 20th respectively.	195 „
54	*Nasímu-l-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	June 15th ...	„ 17th ...	325 „
55	*Nasímu-l-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	92 „
56	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtisháamu-l-dín ...	„ 14th ...	„ 21st ...	...
57	*Nur-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 19th ...	„ „ ...	775 „

58	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 22nd ...	300 ,,	
59	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, ,, ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)	
60	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Muhammad Yáqúb,	,, 21st ...	,, 21st ...	375 copies.	
61	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 8th & 16th	,, 23rd ...	200 ,,	
62	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	,, 18th ...	,, 19th ...	350 ,,	
63	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st & 23rd	,, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st & 23rd respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)	
64	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 17th ...	,, 21st ...	450 copies,	
65	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Kazím,	,, 14th & 18th	,, 17th & 21st respectively.	250 ,,	
66	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	150 ,,	
67	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	363 ,,	
68	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	...	
69	*Qaisari Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	110 ,,	
70	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	400 ,,	
71	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 18th ...	,, 19th ...	350 ,,	
72	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	,, 17th & 20th	,, 18th & 21st respectively.	420 ,,	
73	*Rájputánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	160 ,,	
74	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	700 ,,	
75	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Mathurá Dás,	,, 14th ...	,, 17th ...	120 ,,	
76	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	264 ,,	
77	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	300 ,,	
78	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, ,, ...	,, 22nd ...	215 ,,	
79	*Shafdhu-l-Sudúr* ...	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Registrar of the Panjáb University.	For June ...	,, 18th ...	...	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
80	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	June 20th ...	June 23rd ...	100 copies.
81	*Shyla-i-Tár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhim.	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	175 „
82	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	100 „
83	*Tahzib* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	108 „
84	*Tamaddun* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	125 „
85	*Vaidy-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mawahid ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...	— „
86	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th 18th & 19th	„ 17th, 18th 19th, 20th 21st & 23rd respectively.	900 „
87	*Vrist Dhárd* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bháskar ...	„ 16th ...	„ 23rd ...	...
88	*Waqáya-i-Alam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad,	„ „ ...	„ 21st ...	300 „

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